Recordkeeping NEP

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MA EOLWD, September 2010



OSHA Recordkeeping

 Revised Recordkeeping rule became effective January 1, 2002

 OSHA 300 Forms revised in 2004

Affected 1.4 million establishments

Goals of Revision

- Improve the data
- Simplify forms and requirements
- Maximize the use of computers
- Improve employee involvement
- Protect the privacy of injured or ill worker



Recording Criteria

- Covered employers must record each fatality, injury or illness that:
 - is work-related, and
 - is a new case, and
 - meets one or more of the criteria contained in sections:

1904.7 - 1904.11

Forms

- Updates three recordkeeping forms
 - OSHA Form 300 Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses
 - OSHA Form 301 Injury and Illness Incident Report
 - OSHA Form 300A Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses

OSHA's Form 300 (Rev. 01,72004)

Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses

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You must record information about every work related death and about every work related injury or finess that involves loss of consciousness, restricted work society or job startely, days away from work, or readical relationship beyond first aid. You must also record significant work-related injuries and illnesses that are dispressed by a physician or flowned health core professional. You must also record work related in the specific recording criteria in 50 CFR Fast 1904 8 should ASA 12. Facilities to

Attention: This form contains information relating to employee health and must be used in a manner that protects the confidentiality of employees to the extent possible while the information is being used for occupational safety and health purposes.

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U.S. Department of Labor Occupational Safety and Health Administration

Formapproved OMB no. 1218-0176

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(A) Case	(B) Employ oc's name	(C) Joh title	[D] Date of injusy		(F) Bescribe injusy or illness, parts of body affected,	CHECK ONLY ONE bax for each case based on the most serious outcome for that case:				Enter the number of days the injured or ill worker was:			Check the "Injury" column a chaose one type of Miness:			
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Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses

Yourn approved OMB no. 1218-0176

All establishments covered by Part 1904 must complete this Summary page, even if no work-related injuries or illnesses occurred during the year. Remember to review the Log to verify that the entries are complete and accurate before completing this summary.

Using the Lag, count the individual entries you made for each category. Then write the totals below, making sure you've added the entries from every page of the Lag. If you had no cases, write "D."

Employees, former employees, and their representatives have the right to review the OSHA Form 300 in its entirety. They also have limited access to the OSHA Form 301 or its equivalent. See 29 CFR Part 1904.35, in OSHA's record/keeping rule, for further details on the access provisions for these forms.

Number of C	ases						
Total number of deaths	Total number of cases with days away from work	Total number of cases with job transfer or restriction	Total number of other recordable cases				
(G)	(H)	(1)	(J)				
Number of D	ays						
Total number of da from work		otal number of days of job ansfer or restriction					
(K)	-	(L)					
Injury and II	iness Types						
Total number of							
Injuries		(4) Poisonings					
		(5) Hearing loss					
Skin disorders		(6) All other illnesse	s				
Respiratory condit	ions						

Post this Summary page from February 1 to April 30 of the year following the year covered by the form.

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Establishment informatio	
Your establishment name	
Street	
City	State ZIP
Industry description (e.g., Mausfeature	of motor track trailers)
Standard Industrial Classification (SI)	C), if known (e.g., 3715)
OR	
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OSHA's Form 301

Injury and Illness Incident Report

Information about the employee

Attention: This form contains information relating to employee health and must be used in a manner that protects the confidentiality of employees to the extent possible while the information is being used for occupational safety and health purposes.

Information about the case



Form approved OMB no. 1218-0176

This Injury and Illness Incident Report is one of the first forms you must fill out when a recordable work-related injury or illness has occurred. Together with the Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses and the accompanying Summary, these forms help the employer and OSHA develop a picture of the extent and severity of work-related incidents.

Within 7 calendar days after you receive information that a recordable work-related injury or illness has occurred, you must fill out this form or an equivalent. Some state workers' compensation, insurance, or other reports may be acceptable substitutes. To be considered an equivalent form, any substitute must contain all the information asked for on this form.

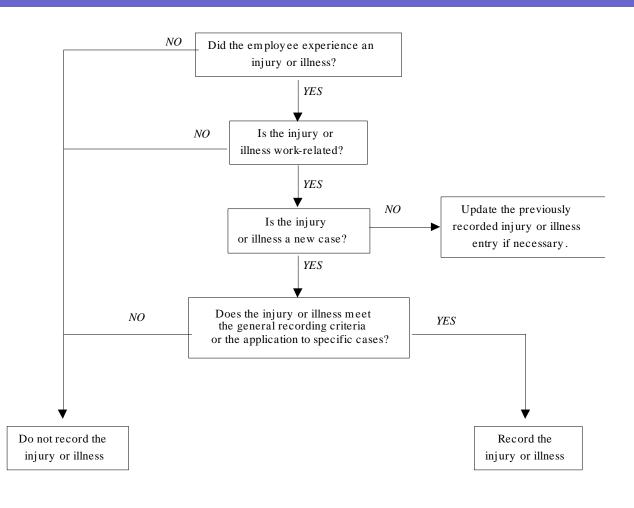
According to Public Law 91-596 and 29 CFR 1904, OSHA's recordkeeping rule, you must keep this form on file for 5 years following the year to which it pertains.

If you need additional copies of this form, you may photocopy and use as many as you need.

Completed by	
Fitle	
Phone ()	/ Date//

The state of the s	mormation about the ease
1) Full name	10) Case number from the Log(Thansfer the case number from the Log after you record the case.)
2) Street	11) Date of injury or illness / / / / AM / PM
CityStateZIP	13) Time of event AM / PM
3) Date of birth / / 4) Date bired / / 5)	14) What was the employee doing just before the incident occurred? Describe the activity, as well as the tools, equipment, or material the employee was using. Be specific. Examples: "climbing a ladder white carrying roofing materials"; "spraying chlorine from hand sprayer"; "daily computer key-entry."
Information about the physician or other health care professional 6) Name of physician or other health care professional	15) What happened? Tell us how the injury occurred. Examples: "When ladder slipped on wet floor, wor fell 20 feet"; "Worker was sprayed with chlorine when gasket broke during replacement"; "Worker developed soreness in wrist over time."
7) If treatment was given away from the worksite, where was it given? Facility	16) What was the injury or illness? Tell us the part of the body that was affected and how it was affected; more specific than "hurt," "pain," or sore." Examples: "strained back"; "chemical burn, hand"; "can tunnel syndrome."
Street City State ZIP 8) Was employee treated in an emergency room? West No	17) What object or substance directly harmed the employee? Examples: "concrete floor"; "chlorine"; "radial arm saw." If this question does not apply to the incident, leave it blank.
9) Was employee hospitalized overnight as an in-patient? Yes No	18) If the employee died, when did death occur? Date of death////

Recording Criteria Decision Tree



Work-Relatedness



- Cases are work-related if:
 - An event or exposure in the work environment either caused or contributed to the resulting condition
 - An event or exposure in the work environment significantly aggravated a pre-existing injury or illness

Work-Related Exceptions

- Adds additional exceptions to the definition of work relationship to limit recording of cases involving:
 - eating, drinking, or preparing food or drink for personal consumption
 - common colds and flu
 - voluntary participation in wellness or fitness programs
 - personal grooming or self-medication



General Recording Criteria

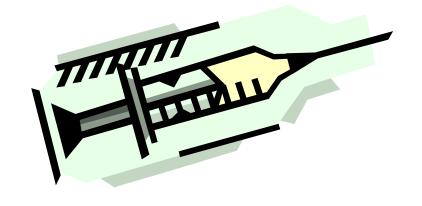
- Requires records to include any workrelated injury or illness resulting in one of the following:
 - Death
 - Days away from work
 - Restricted work or transfer to another job
 - Medical treatment beyond first aid
 - Loss of consciousness
 - Diagnosis of a significant injury/illness by a physician or other licensed health care professional

General Recording Criteria

(continued)

- Includes new definitions of medical treatment and first aid to simplify recording decisions
- Clarifies the recording of "light duty" or restricted work cases

Recording Needlesticks



 Requires employers to record all needlestick and sharps injuries involving contamination by another person's blood or other potentially infectious material

Musculoskeletal Disorders

- Applies the same recording criteria to musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs) as to all other injuries and illnesses
- Employer retains flexibility to determine whether an event or exposure in the work environment caused or contributed to the MSD

Recording criteria for Medical Removal cases

 If EE medically removed under medical surveillance requirement of an OSHA standard it must be recorded on the OSHA 300 Log.

- How would you enter it onto the log?
- Do you have to record a case where EE is voluntarily removed before the medical removal criteria is met?

Hearing Loss

- Starting January 1, 2003, record all work-related hearing loss cases where:
 - Employee has experienced a Standard Threshold Shift (STS)¹, and
 - Employee's total hearing level is 25 decibels (dB) or more above audiometric zero [averaged at 2000, 3000, and 4000 hertz (Hz)] in the same ears as the STS

¹ A STS is defined in OSHA's noise standard at 29 CFR 1910.95(g)(10)(i) as a change in hearing threshold, relative to the baseline audiogram, of an average of 10 dB or more at 2000, 3000, and 4000 Hz in one or both ears.

Day Counts



 Eliminates the term "lost workdays" and focuses on days away or days restricted or transferred (DART)

 Includes new rules for counting that rely on calendar days instead of workdays

Employee Involvement



- Requires employers to establish a procedure for employees to report injuries and illnesses and tell their employees how to report
- Employers are prohibited from discriminating against employees who do report
- Employee representatives will now have access to those parts of the OSHA 301 form relevant to workplace safety and health

1904.35 & 36

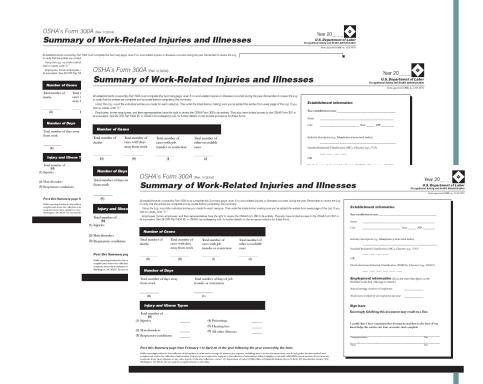
Employee Privacy

- Prohibits employers from entering an individual's name on Form 300 for certain types of injuries/illnesses
- Provides employers the right not to describe the nature of sensitive injuries where the employee's identity would be known
- Gives employee representatives access only to the portion of Form 301 which contains no personal information
- Requires employers to remove employees' names before providing the data to persons not provided access rights under the rule

1904.29(b)

Annual Summary

- Requires the annual summary to be posted for three months instead of one
- Requires
 certification of the
 summary by a
 company executive



Reporting to OSHA

 Changes the reporting of fatalities and catastrophes to exclude some public transportation and motor vehicle accidents



For More Information

Go to OSHA's website:

www.osha.gov

for additional information about the new recordkeeping rule (29 CFR 1904,

CPL02-00-135-Recordkeeping P/P Manual, FAQs, Letter of Interp etc)

Injury and Illness: Recordkeeping

In Focus

The OSHA Recordkeeping Handbook [HTML 766KB]

The OSHA Recordkeeping Handbook is a compendium of existing agency approved policy, including the 2001 Recordkeeping rule (Regulatory text and relevant decision discussion from the Preamble to the rule), Frequently Asked Questions and the Letters of Interpretation.



Do I need to fill out the OSHA Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses? Brochure - OSHA Publication 3169 HTML - Partially Exempt Industries



What do I need to comply with the recordkeeping requirements?

Regulatory Text | Recordkeeping Forms | Compliance Directive (CPL 2-00-135)

NAM settlement agreement | Recordkeeping NEP | H1N1



What should I do if there is a fatality or catastrophe at my work site? Contact Information | 29 CFR 1904.39



How will the new requirements differ from the previous requirements? Major Changes | Side-by-Side



What kind of assistance will OSHA be providing to help me comply with the new requirement?

Training Presentations



What is the OSHA Data Initiative (ODI)?

Background | The Data Collectors | The Data Collection Form | Contact Information



What if I still have questions?

FAQs | Hearing Loss Chart | Fact sheet | Letters of Interpretation | SIC Manual BLS injury and illness statistics | OSHA contacts

Find It in DOL

About OSHA

(Compliance Assistance

Recordkeeping

(Laws & Regulations

(Enforcement

Construction

Cooperative Programs

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Newsroom

Safety/Health Topics

Statistics

International

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

Audiences:

- En Español
- Hispanic Employers & Workers
- Small Business
- Workers
- Teen Workers

More Resources

- > DOL.gov
- > The White House
- USA.gov
- GovBenefits.gov
- Disability.gov
- HireVetsFirst.gov
- Career Voyages
- > Business.gov
- Regulations.gov
- PandemicFlu.gov
- USA Freedom Corps
- No Fear Act

FAQ 1904.4 Recording Criteria

• Question 4-1: Does an employee reporting an injury or illness make it recordable?

 No, the employer must first decide if an injury or illness has occurred and meets the definitions given in the rule

FAQ 1904.5 Determination of work-relatedness

 Question 5-10: How does OSHA define a "company parking lot" for purposes of recordkeeping?

 Company parking lots, which are under the control of the employer are part of the employer's premises and therefore part of the establishment.

FAQ 1904.5 Determination of work-relatedness

 Question 5-2: Are cases of workplace violence considered work-related?

 Some cases involving violent acts might be included in exceptions under 1904.5(b)(2) but generally, there is no exception for workplace violence under the rules.

FAQ 1904.7 General recording criteria

 Question – If the Dr. places a temp worker on light duty, the employer cannot accommodate light duty and so places employee out, how is this recorded?

 As the employer is deciding to place employee out, has to be recorded as days away until cleared or 180 days.

FAQ 1904.7 General recording criteria

 Question 7-17: Are work-related cases involving chipped or broken teeth recordable?

 Yes, under section 1904.7(b)(7), these cases are considered a significant injury or illness when diagnosed by a physician or other health care professional.

Most Frequently Cited Region 1 from 10/1/08 – 9/14/10

- Total of 663 Recordkeeping citations
- 1904.29(b)(1) [386 citations]
- 1904.29(a) [86 citations]
- 1904.32(b)(3) [103 citations]
- 1904.32(a)(2) [45 citations]
- 1904.32(b)(2) [43 citations]

